Feature Activity 01

A. Pulling an Image

- 1. 1. Let's see what images we have currently on our machine, by running `docker images`:
- 2. On a fresh Docker installation, we should have no images. Let's pull one from Dockerhub.

```
C:\Users\Rafael>docker images
REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE

C:\Users\Rafael>docker pull ubuntu:16.04
16.04: Pulling from library/ubuntu
610.04: Pulling from library/ubuntu
610.04: Pulling from library/ubuntu
610.04: Pull complete
4afb39f216bd: Pull complete
4afb39f216bd: Pull complete
999fff7bcc24: Pull complete
999fff7bcc24: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:6aab78d1825bdc15c159fecc62b8eef4fdf0c693a15aace3a605ad44e5e2df0c
Status: Downloaded newer image for ubuntu:16.04
docker.io/library/ubuntu:16.04
```

3. We can also pull different versions on the same image.

```
C:\Users\Rafael>docker pull ubuntu:16.10
16.10: Pulling from library/ubuntu
dca7be20e546: Pull complete
40bca54f5968: Pull complete
61464f23390e: Pull complete
d99f0bcd5dc8: Pull complete
120db6f90955: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:8dc9652808dc091400d7d5983949043a9f9c7132b15c14814275d25f94bca18a
Status: Downloaded newer image for ubuntu:16.10
docker.io/library/ubuntu:16.10
```

Then when we run `docker images again, we should get:

```
C:\Users\Rafael>docker images
REPOSITORY
                        IMAGE ID
             TAG
                                       CREATED
                                                       SIZE
             16.04
                        065cf14a189c
ubuntu
                                       19 hours ago
                                                       135MB
ubuntu
             16.10
                        7d3f705d307c
                                       3 years ago
                                                       107MB
```

4. Over time, your machine can collect a lot of images, so it's nice to remove unwanted images.

```
Run `docker rmi <IMAGE ID>` to remove the Ubuntu 16.10 image we won't be using.
```

C:\Users\Rafael>docker rmi 7d3f705d307c

Untagged: ubuntu:16.10

Untagged: ubuntu@sha256:8dc9652808dc091400d7d5983949043a9f9c7132b15c14814275d25f94bca18a

Deleted: sha256:7d3f705d307c7c225398e04d4c4f8512f64eb8a65959a1fb4514dfde18a047e7
Deleted: sha256:d9db289b9342d9617596cd6ee3bba988629e24d9afa5db4e4b0e4e491c65007d
Deleted: sha256:a87725e8597b97f2399bc3aa50b0e2eec903b8ce19055668d3befb012918205c
Deleted: sha256:38cf10a2801529348366953e9b933d3524360dedc91d3e4d5d7f941da0c973c9
Deleted: sha256:61172966249d43026dbd017eec3a9575e37bddf8a269a9f09ecb559d7bfe7fef
Deleted: sha256:57145c01eb80040fdd0a24cde20af4788605b49593188d4f7efab099af89a08e

Alternatively, you can delete images by tag or by a partial image ID. In the previous example, the following would have been equivalent:

- `docker rmi 31

- `docker rmi ubuntu:16.10`

Running `docker images` should reflect the deleted image.

C:\Users\Rafael>docker rmi 7d3f705d307c

Jntagged: ubuntu:16.10

Jntagged: ubuntu@sha256:8dc9652808dc091400d7d5983949043a9f9c7132b1<u>5c14814275d25f94bca18a</u>

Deleted: sha256:7d3f705d307c7c225398e04d4c4f8512f64eb8a65959a1fb4514dfde18a047e7
Deleted: sha256:d9db289b9342d9617596cd6ee3bba988629e24d9afa5db4e4b0e4e491c65007d
Deleted: sha256:a87725e8597b97f2399bc3aa50b0e2eec903b8ce19055668d3befb012918205c
Deleted: sha256:38cf10a2801529348366953e9b933d3524360dedc91d3e4d5d7f941da0c973c9
Deleted: sha256:61172966249d43026dbd017eec3a9575e37bddf8a269a9f09ecb559d7bfe7fef
Deleted: sha256:57145c01eb80040fdd0a24cde20af4788605b49593188d4f7efab099af89a08e

C:\Users\Rafael>docker images

REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE ubuntu 16.04 065cf14a189c 19 hours ago 135MB

C:\Users\Rafael>_

B. Running a Container

1. Using the Ubuntu 16.04 image we downloaded, we can run a our first container. Unlike a traditional virtualization framework like VirtualBox or VMWare, we can't just start a virtual machine running this image without anything else: we have to give it a command to run.

The command can be anything you want, as long as it exists on the image. In the case of the Ubuntu image, it's a Linux kernel with many of the typical applications you'd find in a basic Linux environment.

 Let's do a very simple example. Run `docker run ubuntu:16.04 /bin/echo 'Hello world!'` C:\Users\Rafael>docker run ubuntu:16.04 /bin/echo 'Hello world!'
'Hello world!'

 Let's check what containers we have after running this. Run `docker ps`

C:\Users\Rafael>docker ps CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES

That's strange: no containers right? The `ps` command doesn't show stopped containers by default, add the `-a` flag.

C:\Users\Rafael>docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
b587dc5becea ubuntu:16.04 "/bin/echo 'Hello wo..." 3 minutes ago Exited (0) 3 minutes ago epic_haibt

3. Let's do something a bit more interactive. Run `docker run ubuntu:16.04 /bin/bash`

C:\Users\Rafael>docker run ubuntu:16.04 /bin/bash

C:\Users\Rafael>docker ps -a

CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES

84b0ad83f4f7 ubuntu:16.04 "/bin/bash" 13 seconds ago Exited (0) 12 seconds ago focused_ma

tsumoto

b587dc5becea ubuntu:16.04 "/bin/echo 'Hello wo..." 5 minutes ago Exited (0) 5 minutes ago epic_haibt

C:\Users\Rafael>

The container exited instantly. Why? We were running the `/bin/bash` command, which is an interactive program. However, the `docker run` command doesn't run interactively by default, therefore the `/bin/bash` command exited, and the container stopped.

Instead, let's add the `-it` flags, which tells Docker to run the command interactively with your terminal.

C:\Users\Rafael>docker run -it ubuntu:16.04 /bin/bash root@75623437d080:/# _

You can now use this like a normal Linux shell. Try `pwd` and `ls` to look at the file system.

You can type `exit` to end the BASH session, terminating the command and stopping the container.

```
C:\Users\Rafael>docker run -it ubuntu:16.04 /bin/bash
root@75623437d080:/# pwd
/
root@75623437d080:/# ls
bin boot dev etc home lib lib64 media mnt opt proc root run sbin srv sys tmp usr var
root@75623437d080:/# exit
exit
C:\Users\Rafael>_
```

4. By default your terminal remains attached to the container when you run `docker run`. What if you don't want to remain attached?

By adding the `-d` flag, we can run in detached mode, meaning the container will continue to run as long as the command is, but it won't print the output.

Let's run `/bin/sleep 3600`, which will run the container idly for 1 hour:

C:\Users\Rafael>docker run -d ubuntu:16.04 /bin/sleep 3600
2b1d457b52eb7ba8fb973d802e4b12ce18fd6256e318d2a7bc999cf653c75ffb

C:\Users\Rafael>docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
2b1d457b52eb ubuntu:16.04 "/bin/sleep 3600" 10 seconds ago Up 9 seconds priceless_galois

5. Now that the container is running in the background, what if we want to reattach to it?

Conceivably, if this were something like a web server or other process where we might like to inspect logs while it runs, it'd be useful to run something on the container without interrupting the current process.

To this end, there is another command, called `docker exec`. `docker exec` runs a command within a container that is already running. It works exactly like `docker run`, except instead of taking an image ID, it takes a container ID.

This makes the `docker exec` command useful for tailing logs, or "SSHing" into an active container.

Let's do that now, running the following, passing the first few characters of the container ID:

```
C:\Users\Rafael>docker exec -it 2b1 /bin/bash
root@2b1d457b52eb:/# ps aux
USER
          PID %CPU %MEM VSZ
                                   RSS TTY
                                                STAT START
                                                              TIME COMMAND
           1 0.0 0.0 4372 648 ?
7 0.0 0.0 18232 3228 pts/0
                                                Ss 19:00
Ss 19:04
root
                                                             0:00 /bin/sleep 3600
                                                             0:00 /bin/bash
           17 0.0 0.0 34420 2796 pts/0
                                                    19:04
                                                              0:00 ps aux
root@2b1d457b52eb:/# exit
C:\Users\Rafael>docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE
2b1d457b52eb ubuntu:16.04
                               COMMAND
                                                    CREATED
                                                                    STATUS
                                                                                    PORTS
                                                                                              NAMES
                              "/bin/sleep 3600" 4 minutes ago Up 4 minutes
                                                                                              priceless_galois
```

6. Instead of waiting 1 hour for this command to stop (and the container exit), what if we'd like to stop the Docker container now?

To that end, we have the `docker stop` and the `docker kill` commands. The prior is a graceful stop, whereas the latter is a forceful one

Let's use `docker stop`, passing it the first few characters of the container name we want to stop.

```
C:\Users\Rafael>docker stop 2b1
2b1
C:\Users\Rafael>docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE
2b1d457b52eb ubuntu:16.04
                           COMMAND
                                                                                              PORTS
                                                  CREATED
                                                                  STATUS
                                                                                                       NAM
                           "/bin/sleep 3600"
                                                                  Exited (137) 24 seconds ago
                                                  6 minutes ago
                                                                                                       pri
 _galois
10 minutes ago Exited (0) 9 minutes ago
                                                                                                        stu
 _lehmann
-
84b0ad83f4f7 ubuntu:16.04 "/bin/bash"
                                                  12 minutes ago Exited (0) 12 minutes ago
                                                                                                        foc
natsumoto
b587dc5becea ubuntu:16.04 "/bin/echo 'Hello wo..." 18 minutes ago Exited (0) 18 minutes ago
                                                                                                        epi
C:\Users\Rafael>_
```

C. Removing Containers

From our previous example, we can see with `docker ps -a` that we have a container hanging around.

To remove this we can use the `docker rm` command which removes stopped containers.

C:\Users\Rafa	el>docker ps -a					
CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
75623437d080 lehmann	ubuntu:16.04	"/bin/bash"	15 minutes ago	Exited (0) 14 minutes ago		stupefied_
34b0ad83f4f7	ubuntu:16.04	"/bin/bash"	17 minutes ago	Exited (0) 17 minutes ago		focused_ma
tsumoto						
b587dc5becea	ubuntu:16.04	"/bin/echo 'Hello wo"	22 minutes ago	Exited (0) 22 minutes ago		epic_haibt
C:\Users\Rafa	el>docker rm 756	52				
7562						
C:\Users\Rafa	el>docker ps -a					
CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
84b0ad83f4f7	ubuntu:16.04	"/bin/bash"	17 minutes ago	Exited (0) 17 minutes ago		focused_ma
tsumoto						
b587dc5becea	ubuntu:16.04	"/bin/echo 'Hello wo"	23 minutes ago	Exited (0) 23 minutes ago		epic_haibt
C·\lisers\Rafa	al>					